

후순환계 뇌동맥류의 임상양상과 치료예후*

— 전순환계 동맥류와의 비교분석을 중심으로 —

정제훈 · 김국기 · 고준석 · 임영진 · 김태성 · 임 언 · 이봉암

= Abstract =

Management Outcome and Clinical Manifestation of Posterior Circulation Aneurysms VS. Anterior Circulation Aneurysm

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Object : With the recent variable treatment modalities and the development of microsurgical techniques, outcomes of surgical and medical management of aneurysm have shown much progress in the last 10 years. However, the management of posterior circulation aneurysm is still a debatable due to its difficulty in limited surgical approach, complicated anatomical structure and many small perforators to vital structure. The purpose of this study is to compare the results of clinical manifestation and outcome of surgery with respect to anterior and posterior circulation aneurysms.

Material and Methods : We evaluated the 33 patients with PCAs (posterior circulation aneurysm) and 359 patients with ACAs (anterior circulation aneurysm) treated between 1994 and 1999, retrospectively.

Results : Posterior circulation aneurysms showed higher tendency (5 cases, 14.7%) to have unusual shapes, such as dissecting or fusiform compared with anterior circulation aneurysm (15 cases, 4.2%). There were more multiple aneurysms in posterior circulation aneurysm (8 cases, 26.5%) than anterior circulation aneurysm (59 cases, 16.2%). The number of patients with Hunt - Hess grade or on admission were 91 (25.3%) in anterior circulation aneurysms, and 14 (42.4%) in posterior circulation aneurysms. There were higher incidences of vasospasm and acute hydrocephalus in patients with posterior circulation aneurysm. In cases of anterior circulation aneurysm, neck clipping was possible in 97%. But, in posterior circulation aneurysm, neck clipping was possible only in 67.7% of each. Two hundred forty four cases (85.0%) of all anterior circulation aneurysms and 22 cases (78.6%) of all posterior circulation aneurysms showed good recovery (GR) or moderate disability (MD). The postoperative mortality rates of anterior and posterior circulation aneurysms were 4.9% and 10.7%, respectively.

Conclusion : These results indicate that there exist substantial differences with respect to that there were few difference in the aspect of surgery and management outcome between posterior circulation aneurysms and anterior circulation aneurysms.

KEY WORDS : Posterior circulation aneurysm · Anterior circulation aneurysm · Clinical manifestation · Management outcome · Follow - up result.

1999 4
1999 6

서론

6) 1948 Schwartz²¹⁾

4~10%

34 8.4%
26 83
55.3 8 15
1 : 1.8 30
70 51.2 1 : 1.4

(posterior circulation aneurysm)

(vertebral artery)

1994 1 1999 2

359

대상 및 방법

1994 1 1999 2

가

392
가 33 (8.4%),
가 359(91.6%)

Hunt and Hess

Fisher

Glasgow outcome scale(GOS)

SAS

(Version 6.12)

MH Chi - Square(Ridit Score)

test

결과

1. 연령 분포 및 남녀 비

392

2. 발생 부위 및 동맥류의 형태

34 (1 2)
17 (50.0%)가
(posterior inferior cerebellar artery) 6
(17.6%), (superior cerebellar artery)
가 4 (11.8%), (anterior inferior cerebellar
artery) 2 (5.9%), 2 (5.9%),
(vertebrobasilar junctional artery)
가 1 (2.9%), (posterior cerebral art-
ery) 1 (2.9%), (basilar trunk)
1 (2.9%)
가 189 (46.6%) 가
가 87 (21.4%) (saccular
shape) 5
(14.7%, 3 , 2)
15 (4.2%)
가 2 (5.9%), 가 8 (2.
2%)
8 (26.5%) 1 (5.9%)
7 (20.6%)
59 (16.2%)

7 (1.4%) (Table 1).

3. 임상 및 방사선학적 소견

Hunt and Hess
(Grade) : 1 (3.0%), : 18 (54.
5%), : 12 (36.4%), : 2 (6.0%),
: 0 , : 93 (25.9%),
: 175 (48.7%), : 51 (14.2%),
: 31 (8.6%), : 9 (2.5%) . Hunt and Hess
가

가

가

Ridits score

(Table 2).

Fisher

: 2 (6.0%), :

21 (63.6%), : 6 (18.2%), : 4 (12.1%) , : 27 (7.5%),

: 263 (73.3%), : 51 (14.2%), : 18 (5.0%) (Table 3).

Table 1. Angiographic findings of aneurysm

		No. of patients(%)	
		PCAs	ACAs
Shape	Saccular	29(85.3)	343(95.8)
	Fusiform	3(8.8)	15(4.2)
	Dissecting	2(5.9)	0(0.0)
AVM associated		2(5.9)	8(2.2)
Multiple		8(26.5)	99(16.2)
	Same circulation only	1(5.9)	52(14.5)
	Associated other circulation site	7(20.6)	7(1.7)

PCAs : posterior circulation aneurysm
ACAs : anterior circulation aneurysm

Table 2. Hunt and Hess grade on admission

Hunt and Hess grade	No. of patients(%)	
	PCAs	ACAs
	1(3.0)	93(25.9)
	18(54.5)	175(48.7)
	12(36.4)	51(14.2)
	2(6.0)	31(8.6)
	0(0)	9(2.5)
Total	33(100.0)	359(100.0)

p : 0.004 PCAs : posterior circulation aneurysm
ACAs : anterior circulation aneurysm

Table 3. Fisher grade on admission

Fisher grade	No. of patients(%)	
	PCAs	ACAs
I	2(6.0)	27(7.5)
II	21(63.6)	263(73.3)
III	6(18.2)	51(14.2)
IV	4(12.1)	18(5.0)
Total	33(100.0)	359(100.0)

p : 0.138 PCAs : posterior circulation aneurysm
ACAs : anterior circulation aneurysm

Table 4. Treatment modality in posterior circulation aneurysm

Methods	BBA	Prox. SCA	Distal SCA	Basilar trunk	AICA	VBJA	Prox. PICA	Distal PICA	VAA	PCA
Surgery	Pterional	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Modified pterional	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtemporal	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1
	Suboccipital	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	2
Endovascular	GDC	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BBA : basilar bifurcation aneurysm SCA : superior cerebellar aneurysm VBJA : vertebrobasilar junctional aneurysm
AICA : anterior inferior cerebellar aneurysm PICA : posterior inferior cerebellar aneurysm PCA : posterior r cerebral aneurysm
VAA : vertebral artery aneurysm Prox : proximal GDC : Guglielmi detachable coil

4. 치 료

33 28 (direct surgical intervention) 3 (endovascular surgery) . 2

1 288 (80.2%)

가 . 21 (67.7%) (neck clipping) , 5(16.1%) (wrapping) , 2(6.5%) (proximal ligation) , 3 (9.7%) Guglielmi detachable coil(GDC) (Fig. 1B) 278 (96.9%) , 9 (3.1%)

(Fig. 1A).

(pterional approach) (modified pterional approach, half and half approach) (subtemporal approach)

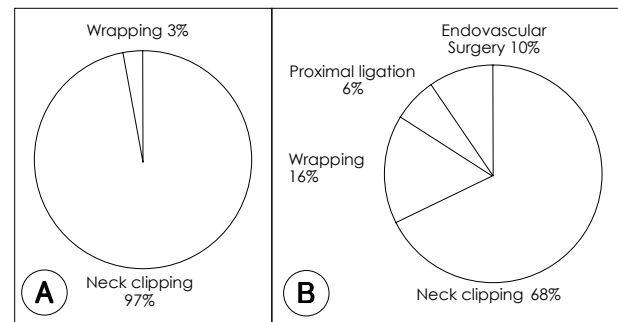


Fig 1. Operative methods of the anterior circulation(A) and posterior circulation aneurysm(B)

Table 5. Glasgow outcome scale at direct discharge in operated cases

GOS	No. of patients(%)	
	PCAs	ACAs
GR	19(67.9)	182(63.4)
MD	3(10.7)	62(21.6)
SD	3(10.7)	18(6.3)
PVS	0(0.0)	11(3.8)
Death	3(10.7)	14(4.9)
Total	28(100.0)	287(100.0)

GOS : Glasgow outcome scale GR : good recovery
 MD : moderate disability SD : severe disability
 PVS : permanent vegetable state
 PCAs : posterior circulation aneurysm
 ACAs : anterior circulation aneurysm

Table 6. Complications

Type	No. of patients(%)	
	PCAs(N=33)	ACAs(N=359)
Rebleeding	2(6.1)	70(19.5)
Vasospasm	11(33.3)	61(17.0)
Hydrocephalus	12(36.4)	54(15.0)
Cranial nerve palsy	8(24.2)	41(11.4)
Postoperative meningitis	3(9.1)	12(3.3)
Postoperative ICH or EDH	1(3.0)	19(5.3)
Wound infection	1(3.0)	6(1.7)
Organic brain syndrome	1(3.0)	46(12.8)
Medical(systemic) complication	10(26.8)	82(22.8)

ICH : intracerebral hematoma EDH : epidural hematoma
 PCAs : posterior circulation aneurysm
 ACAs : anterior circulation aneurysm

(subtemporal transtentorial approach) , (suboccipital approach) (Table 4).

5. 치료결과 및 수술 예후

Glasgow outcome scale
 가 28 19 (67.9%)
 3 (10.7%) 3
 (10.7%) (Table 5). 359
 287 182 (63.4%)

Table 7. Glasgow outcome scale at follow-up in operated cases

GOS	No. of patients(%)	
	PCAs	ACAs
GR	19(76.0)	158(63.7)
MD	4(16.0)	49(19.8)
SD	1(4.0)	24(9.7)
PVS	0(0.0)	8(3.2)
Death	1(4.0)	9(3.6)
Total	25(100.0)	248(100.0)

GOS : Glasgow outcome scale GR : good recovery
 MD : moderate disability SD : severe disability
 PVS : permanent vegetable state
 PCAs : posterior circulation aneurysm
 ACAs : anterior circulation aneurysm

4%) , 62 (21.6%)
 14 (4.9%) (Table 5).

6. 합병증 및 사망원인

70 (19.5%)
 2 (6.1%) (vasospasm)
 11 (33.3%), (hydrocephalus) 12(36.4%) ,
 가 8 (24.2%)
 12 (29.3%) 6 (14.6%)
 (Table 6).

(postoperative mortality rate)

10.7%, 4.9%

7. 추적검사

392
 Glasgow outcome scale
 28.8
 가 273 (248 , 27
) 19 (70.3%)
 6 (22.2%) , 1 (3.7%)
 158 (63.7%) , 49
 (19.8%) 9 (3.6%)
 (Table 7).

고찰

1948
 Schwartz 21)

가 subtraction angiography) (digital subtraction angiography) 1985 Black²⁾ 가

oxyhemoglobin, extracellular fluid(ECF) 4~10%

6) 가 52~66% vasoreactive material 가 Mac-
Farlane¹⁴⁾

4% 가 8. 가 17.9%

가 17.6% 36.4% 15.0%

15~30% 1)²⁰⁾ 가 (basal cistern) (blood
8 (26.5%) 가 clot) (celluar exudate)

59 (16.2%) (leptomeningeal reaction)
3)¹⁶⁾

1~1.4% 21), 5) (quadrigeminal cistern), (prepontine
3가 가 , Seiji²²⁾ cistern)

가 12 6

2(5.9%)

가 가 가 가 가

50% 가 가 가 가

19) Nishimoto Mizutani¹⁷⁾ 가 가

907 4% 35 가 6)²³⁾

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 Drake⁷⁾

19) Yasargil²⁵⁾ 가 가

Fisher⁹⁾ , Sugita²⁴⁾ 가 Yasargil²⁵⁾

가 , 가
가 , 가
, , P₁
, 가
278 (96.9%)
(67.7%) 가
21
가
M₁ 가
Drake⁷⁾ 가
papaverine
가 가
serpentine stent 가
가 가
Drake⁸⁾ 가
(half and half approach)
Fujitsu Kuwabara¹⁰⁾
가
가 가
가 28 22 (78.6%) Glasgow out-
come scale
359 287
254 (85.0%)
Debrun⁴⁾ GDC coiling
40% Kremer¹³⁾ H-H
74.5%
15)
8 3 5
1/5 , 3%
12),
가
12),
Peerless Drake¹⁸⁾
Peerless Drake¹⁸⁾
(12~25mm), (giant)(26mm) 13%,
25%, 42% ,
10.7%, 4.9%
가
가 1
Heros¹¹⁾ 가
가 가 273 (248 ,
2 6 25) 19 (76.0%)

, 4 (16.0%) 1 (4.0%)
 158 (63.7%)
 , 9 (19.8%)
 .
 .
 1) .
 2) 가
 H - H Fisher
 3) ()
 4) 가 .
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